Amendments to the Claims:

The following claims will replace all prior versions of the claims in this application (in the unlikely event that no claims follow herein, the previously pending claims will remain):

1-43. (Cancelled).

44. (New) A microcellular polyurethane foam, obtained by reacting:

(i) an isocyanate-terminated prepolymer obtained by reacting a polyisocyanate with a first polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol;

(ii) a second polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol; and

(iii) a chain extender;

wherein said first and second polyesters may be the same or different; and wherein said foam retains at least 60% of its initial tensile strength after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.

45. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the foam retains at least 80% of its initial tensile strength properties after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.

46. (New) The foam according to claim 45, wherein the foam retains at least 90% of its initial tensile strength properties after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.

47. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the foam retains at least 30% of its initial tensile strength properties after being subjected to hydrolysis for 4 weeks.

48. (New) The foam according to claim 47, wherein the foam retains at least 40% of its initial tensile strength properties after being subjected to hydrolysis for 4 weeks.

49. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the foam retains at least 60% of its elongation at break properties after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.

50. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the foam comprises:
i) a density in the range from 0.35 to 0.9 gcm^{-3};
ii) a tensile strength greater than 30 $kgcm^{-2}$;
iii) an elongation at break of greater than 200%;
iv) a tear strength greater than 1.2 kNm^{-1}; and/or
v) an impact resilience less than 45%.

51. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the dimer fatty acids and/or dimer fatty diols of each of said first and second polyesters have a trimer content of 2 to 15% by weight.

52. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the dimer fatty acids and/or dimer fatty diols of each of said first and second polyesters have a trimer content of 5 to 15% by weight.

53. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein each of said first and second polyesters is additionally formed from a non-dimer dicarboxylic acid.

54. (New) The foam according to claim 53, wherein the non-dimer dicarboxylic acid comprises adipic acid.

55. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the chain extender is a diol having an aliphatic linear carbon chain comprising 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

56. (New) The foam according to claim 44, wherein the foam comprises:
i) a hardness in the range from 20 to 60 Shore A;
ii) a tensile strength in the range from 35 to 80 $kgcm^{-2}$;
iii) an elongation at break of greater than 250%;
iv) a tear strength in the range from 2 to 8 kNm^{-1}; and/or
v) an impact resilience in the range from 10 to 35%.

57. (New) An isocyanate-terminated prepolymer, obtained from the reaction product of a reaction consisting of:

i) polyisocyanate; and

ii) a polyester, obtained from the reaction product of a reaction consisting of:

a) dimer fatty acid;

b) adipic acid; and

c) diethylene glycol.

58. (New) A process for forming a microcellular polyurethane foam, obtained by reacting:

(i) an isocyanate-terminated prepolymer obtained by reacting a polyisocyanate with a first polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol;

(ii) a second polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol; and

(iii) a chain extender;

wherein said first and second polyesters may be the same or different; and wherein said foam retains at least 60% of its initial tensile strength after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.

59. (New) A shoe sole comprising a microcellular polyurethane foam, obtained by reacting:

(i) an isocyanate-terminated prepolymer obtained by reacting a polyisocyanate with a first polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol;

(ii) a second polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol; and

(iii) a chain extender;

wherein said first and second polyesters may be the same or different; and

wherein said foam retains at least 60% of its initial tensile strength after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.

60. (New) A microcellular polyurethane foam, obtained by reacting:

(i) an isocyanate-terminated prepolymer obtained by reacting a polyisocyanate with a first polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol;

(ii) a second polyester, which is formed from:

a) a dimer fatty acid: and/or

b) a dimer fatty diol; and

(iii) a chain extender;

wherein said first and second polyesters are the same;

wherein said dimer fatty acids and/or said dimer fatty diols may have a trimer content of 2 to 15% by weight; and

wherein said foam retains at least 60% of its initial tensile strength after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.

61. (New) The foam according to claim 60, wherein the foam retains at least 80% of its initial tensile strength properties after being subjected to hydrolysis for 2 weeks.